campaigning. Each nation is admirably pre-

pared for a defensive campaign, and the attempt

of either army to invade the other's territory

would be a most perilous undertaking. France

would require, military critics tell us, an army

of 1.250,000 men for offensive operations

against Germany. The German line of frontier

fortresses, stoutly and scientifically defended

as they must be, would occupy an army of

400,000 men for investment alone. Another

army of 800,000 men would be needed for

field operations against the German army, Ger-

many having control of all the railways com-

manded by these fortresses, would have su-

standing army and reserves. For defensive

purposes her position is well-nigh impregnable.

This is also true of the French line of defence

against Germany. On that side there is a com-

lines of railway communication. The German

This fact, in our judgment, outweighs every

other consideration in determining the prob-

abilities of war. While either France or Ger-

many can bring into the field within three or

four weeks an army adequate for a defensive

gressive campaign. Neither Germany nor

France without incurring tremendous risks can

assail the line of fortresses opposed to it, de-

fended as the frontier will be by a magnificent

nor the other has strength enough for a spring

to resist assault, but neither wishes to undertake

offensive operations. With this state of facts,

sor this year. The campaigns will continue to

be fought by the fighting editors without blood-

ORGANIZING ALASKA.

establishment.

the collapse of a barren adventure. A few 'way back. years ago France entered upon a giddy policy of meddlesome activity in remote quarters of the earth. The Madagascar expedition and the Tonquin campaigns were acts of wanton aggression which were speedily imitated by the German Government. Settlements were made

interior were dispersed and overtures were made to England for a joint military expedition collapse of Lord Wolseley's campaign left the The military forces dispatched to Massowah slasm were without an objective point or a base

of Hicks and the Egyptian troops toward Obeid. Massowah, and an unprofitable and probably indefensible war with Abyssinia is apparently

The proposition of the Bar Association with recard to the salaries of District and Circuit Judges

Strikers who strike with their fists are likely

The streets of this city would be greatly im compelled to use the grooved rail instead of the

Justice may be blind, but her vision is to that of the Star-eyed Goddess of Reform as the eagle's

William H. Johnson, one of the most prominent of the colored citizens of Albany, has been explaining to a reporter of "The Albany Journal" We oppose "The Evening Post

The State Agricultural Fair was held at Utica sed respect of Englishmen for Americans, a desperate expedient for carrying the Reichstag people should get angry, as they did when Conlast year, and Syracuse, not content with the ted of late, is principally due to the fact that elections, or else a closely-calculated attempt gress voted away the enormous sum of possession of a United States Senator, is endeavor-

ing to have the fair come to her this year. It is pretty well understood, however, in granger circles that neither Utica, Syracuse, Rochester nor Buffalo will be chosen, because—such is the ru-mor—Governor Hill has invited the society to hold the fair for 1887 in the Executive Chamber at Albany. And yet there are those who insinuate The Italian disaster in the Soudan marks that Hill is not a horny-handed old farmer from

In answer to a correspondent who writes inquiring what will be the "final cost" of the State Capitol, "The Albany Journal" replies "No fellow knows." "The Journal" is doubtless correct, but until some fellow in authority does know and is prepared to submit figures showing what at Angra Fequena, the Cameroons, Zanzibar, the final cost is likely to be, it might be well to

Mr. Justin McCarthy is announced to lecture on English Statesmen, Orators and Parties, at St. Louis, on February 16.

On the first night of " Francillon," the curtain having fallen on a great success, M. Dumas was leaving the Theatre Francais when a pretty young woman, evidently of the best social standing, rushed up to him, full of enthusiasm, and exclaimed: "Oh, M. Dumas, I must kiss He gravely bowed his head and received the kiss. "But you don't know who I am, do you ?" she continued. "No," said he, "I don't. But my experi-ence with you is mightly agreeable, nevertheless." The Hon. Frederick Billings, of Vermont, has arrived with his family in Southern California.

Lord Iddesleigh belonged to one of the most illustrious families of Devon. The Northcotes are related to the Courtenays, Nevilles, Godolphins, Meoles, and Luttrells. The first of the line to bear the name was John Galfridus knight in descent was John Northeote, who was made the first baronet in 1641. The family is descended from King Edward III. through his fourth son, "old John of Gaunt, time-honored Lancaster." As a rule the North-cotes have been long-lived. Sir Stafford was only the eighth nolder of a baronetcy that is 246 years old.

King Humbert made a friend of an enemy by his recen gallant efforts at the Odescalchi fire. The King, says at American Register correspondent, seeing from the Quirinal the flames issuing from the famous Chigi psiace, knowing the Odescalchi, hastened thither with three of his gentlemen-in-waiting, and not only showed his sympathy, but helped to bring a little order out of the great confusion. The effect of his presence and sym. patny was such on the Prince Baltbazar Odescalebi. who is known as a radicale clericale, that he declares his member of the Lower House of Parliament, was only a few days ago appointed on the committee to go to the paince of the Quirinal to tender the customary New Year's wishes to the monarch. He refused to be present. The evening of the same day he beheld the King coming to him in anxiety and in sympathy; and he now declares that this visit of King Humbert, under such circumstances, has reconciled inn 'to the House of Savoy." Furthermore the Prince said to some of his intimates and equals, who had condoled with him for his losses: "The damage can be repaired; but one thing I can never forget, and that is this: the first person who met me as my wife and children had reached safety was King Humbert." ber of the Lower House of Parliament, was only a

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Of the 229 " Friends " who died last year in Great Brit ain and Ireland only 22 were under five years of age; be tween 5 and 10 years there were 5 deaths; between 10 and 20 years, 9; from 20 to 30 years the deaths numbered 18; from 30 to 40, 16; 40 to 50 years, 22; 50 to 60 years, 23; from 66 to 70 years, 51; from 70 to 80 years, 74 ; from 80 to 90 years, 69, and from 90 to 100 years 10. The low infantile mortality and the large percentage of deaths at great ages are remarkable even for the So-

School fo Scandal.—"How hideous Miss Blakely looked in that new bonnet."

"I thought it was very becoming. At least the triming was very appropriate."

"I didn't notice the trimining."

"The bonnet was trimmed with ivy leaves. Ivy is very appropriate. It only clings to old ruins."—[Texas sittings.

Says a Catholic Knight in The St. Louis Globe Der "Judge Russell, the Supreme President of the Catholic Knights of America, is vested with more power than any other man in America. Over 20,000 members of the order have to submit to his will and decisions. He can suspend a branch or branches without number by the turn of his pen; in fact, he could suspend the whole order. It power vested in him. But the next Supreme Council, which meets in Chicago in May, will change all this, as it a burdensome and expensive institution for the accom-

plishment of nothing."

If things go on.—Anxious Citizen: I give you m word of honor, I haven't a cent in the house. Burglar Blank your money! Where's your coal-bin !—[Tid Bits.]

"Nothing," said a professional quali-eater, quoted by Bill Nyb, "could better illustrate the ease with which a poor boy may rise to eminence almost unaided and alone than my own career. Ten years ago I was an unknown know the difference between a seidlitz powder and a cean to ocean as this contest opens, and the eye of my aged mother will glisten with joy as she reads of my triumph next mouth. I can hardly realize that only ten years ago I entered the city of Calcago poor, hungry and story to me, and people get me to write my name in their albums. Hotel clerks who years ago told the porter to throw me out now apologize because they have no game n the house, and ask if I would like the cook to send out for a quail or two."

Doctor—" My dear man, you have no organic trouble, no symptoms of disease, properly speaking; but you are simply run down. What is your occupation?" Patient—" I am a city laborer, and work upon the public streets." Doctor—" Ah! it is as I suspected. You require exercise.—[Boston Transcript.

After the opera.-Twelve-year-old Miss-The opera

After the opera.—Twelve-year-old Miss-The operase very long, wasn't it, manma!
Manma-Yes, daughter, and very stylish.
Miss The ballet girls don't sing, do they, mamma!
Mamma-No, daughter.
Miss-Why do they have the ballet then, mamma!
Papa-To make the opera as broad as it is long, anghter. Don't ask any more questions.—[Washington ritie.

Nothing has been heard of the challenge recently sent to British Postmaster-General Raikes by one of his countrymen to prove that the steamers of the North German Lloyd are manned by British sailors. The sender of the challenge declared that if Mr. Raikes could "find one British sailor in the whole of the German Lloyd fleet, I am prepared to cat that sailor, if Mr. Raikes will secure his permission." Has he failed to find the sailor, or has he been unable to get his permission to be eaten!

The Secretary of the Post Office has furnished the The Secretary of the Post Office has furnished the following statistics or the work of the London Post Office at Christmas: Additional number of letters (estimated), 37,394,800; additional number of recistered letters, 95,167; additional number of letters underpaid, 140,000; additional number of parcels, 601,000; additional number of pass despatched and received, 41,615; additional number of men employed on delivery, 3,401; number of hours of extra duty performed, 175,360; additional number of vans employed, 822; additional number of miles travelled by vans, 2,005; additional number of miles dealt with in raliway travelling post offices (estimated), 2,032,000.—[London Globe.]

Dangers of Italian terms.—Organist—All wrong, all

Dangers of Italian terms.—Organist—Ali wrong, all wrong. The base and tenor should be pianissimo.

Ease and Tenor—That's so; we forgot.
Organist—And the soprano and alto should be forte.
Soprano and Alto dadignantly)—Humph! Forty! Well, you better send for our grandmothers.—Omaha World.

A gentleman of an investigating turn of mind has A gentleman of an investigating turn of initial as-taken the trouble to ascertain accurately how many days the children of Mexico lost from school during 1886. Here is the result: 52 Sundays, 26 Saturdays, 4 mational feast days, 45 days of vacation and 50 Catholic holidays, making a total of 177 days and leaving only 188 school days. When we take into consideration the fact that the most punctual child does not take advantage of every school day, we arrive at the conclusion that the enidren of this city do not attend school half of their time.—[Two Republics, City of Mexico.

SEVERAL YEARS BEHIND, AS USUAL.

The Democrats in Congress have at last heard from the country. They are exhibiting a desire to provide the Nation with guns and forts. If they had been ready to co-operate with the Republican Scuate a few years ago they would have prevented our being left defenceless just as we needed to display some force.

WANTED, A DEMOCRATIC JEHU.

Henry Walterson in The Louisville Courter-Journal.

Parties are but vehicles, and when they cease to be useful they go to pieces. We do not believe, however, that the old Democratic carryall is ready for the wastebasin. It may need a few more spokes to its wheels and an additional spring, and, perhaps, will have to be taken to the workshop. But if it does there is plenty of time between this and the next Presidential election to put it in perfect repair. We still have hope that Mr. Cleveland is the boy to superintend the job. But if he is not perhaps (fod will raise up a leader for the people before their cause is wholly lost. WANTED, A DEMOCRATIC JEHU.

HUNGRY AND THIRSTY DELEGATES.

From The Springfield Republican.

A lunch for two walking delegates, including two bottles of wine, and costing \$10 70, is an incident of the New-York strike that throws an interesting side light on the "wage slavery" of the American workingman.

A HOME VIEW OF "FRANK" LAWLER.

From The Chicago Times.

Mr. Lawler is about the only man in the House that has the statesimaishly to meet the impending crisis. Before he is done, he will have thrashed England, annexed Canada and freed suffering Ireland. NEITHER BRAG NOR WHIMPER.

From The Boston Journal.

THE TRIBUNE declares that the United States is in as good condition for war as is Great Britain. Of ourse, it is, for, excepting a few secret Britain off orders in the condition of the secret beautiful to the would be 60,000,000 united people, while Irriand would join as on Britain sedi. But there will be no war. We do not want to fight and Great Britain cannot afford

The Metropolitan Opera House was crowded last me on the occasion of Herr Memann's last appearance Floreston in Beethoven's "Fidelio." The cast was the sa-Florestan in Beethoven's "Fidelic." The cast was the same as in the last performance of the opers, Fraulein Lebmann appearing as Leonora and Frau Seidl Kraue as Marcetlina; Herr Robinson as Planro; Herr Fischer as Ecoco; Herr von Milde as the Minister, and Herr Kemilts as Jucquino, "performance was undoubtedly the best of "Fidelic" that has been heard at the Metropolitan. All the artists strove to make it a memorable one in every way. Herr Niemann was in excellest voice, and after the prison scene received together with Fraulein Lehmann, Herr Robinson and Herr Fischer six recalls. Four recalls were given to all the principals, together with Herr Seidl, at the conclusion of the opera. The performance was followed by selections from the "Vienna Waltzes."

MUBIO.

FIDELIO AT THE METROPOLITAN.

CLASSICAL SONG RECITAL Mr. Max Heinrich, assisted by Miss Ella Earle, gave assical song recital last night in the little concert half of the Metropolitan Opera House. Few opportunities like this are granted nowadays to the lovers of the songs of Schubert, Schumann and Frans, and the concert afforded the keenest pleasure to the large audience present. Mr. Heinrich is indeed a great German song artist, the best we have. His treatment of the works of the old German masters is so direct and simple that these classical songs, bugbears to the uninitiated, are revealed in all their beauty and loveliness.

Last night Mr. Heinrich played his own accompaniments and sang to his audience as if he were at home in his own parior. The audience was thus brought into delightful relationship with the singer. He gave first seven songs by Schubert, among thembeling "Wohin," "Frueblingstraum" and "Am Meer." His third scheme included three songs from Bruckler's "Trompeter von Sackkingen." The last seven songs were by Schumann, which included "Loreley," "Tragaedie" I, II, III; and "Blondel's Lied."

Miss Earle ang among her songs four by Franz, interest the seed." In which she unmistakably aboved. of the Metropolitan Opera House. Few opportun

"Blondel's Lied."
Miss Earle sang among her songs four by Franz, including "Abends," in which she unmistakably showed her right to supplement Mr. Heinrich's efforts.

The Orpheus Glee Club gave its second private concert of the season last night in Chickering Hall pefore an auof the season hat hight in Carceting that before an au-dience that filled every seat in the hall. Carcul atten-tion to shading and conscientious obelience to the leader are the two marked characteristics of the club's work. Stronger tonal power and more accuracy are wanted now, and with the excellent material of the club these requis-ites ought to be attained. The programme was pleasing and was interspersed with selections by Mrs. Blanche Stone-Barton and the New-York Philharmonic Club.

The Clef, a new musical monthly magazine, edited by C. T. Steele and published by George Molineux, No. 819 C. T. Steele and published by George Molineux, No. 819
Broadway, is the latest addition to musical periodicals
The Olef is of interest chiefly to organists, choir leaders
and vocal societies, to whose interests it is to be largely
devoted. Its January and first number has a good likeness of C. Mortimer Wiske, the organist and conductor; a
sketch of his life and one of his part songs. There are
also short sketches and reminiscences of famous musicians, and other matter relating to church music. The
selected, and the magazine presents a neat typographical
appearance.

"RUDDY-GORE" AND SAVOY OPERAS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. W. S. GILBERT.

"RUDDY-GORE" AND SAVOY OPERAS,

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. W. S. GILBERT.

From The Pull Mail Gazette.

Mr. Gilbert was sitting in that sumptuous library of his, in his often doscribed house in Harrington-gardens, evidently in a state of extreme jutilation, from which I intered that the "Ruddy-gore" rehearsals were progressing favorably, for Mr. Gilbert looks very grim indeed when thengs are not going to his fanney. I had called to ask for a few of the spirited pen and ink sketches which the most popular playwright of the day loves to scribble on his manuscript, perhaps to assist a train of thought, pernaps to see how the child of his brain looks on paper. Alas! I had come too late. Mr. Gilbert is not like some litterateurs and dramatists who preserve their manuscripts with religious care, and pay a Cusin or a Zaehnadorf a tabulous sum for inclosing them in the immortality of calt. Not he. He loves Liberty inbrics, and high art, rich stuffs, old oak, brass-work, cabinets, Eastern rugs, Oriental settees, and other little matters which his manuscripts secare for him, but the soiled sheets themselves only serve to remind him of weeks of toil. So he makes a bonfire of them. Nor is he exigenant about his pens or his paper, or his ink, like some great men. Blue-lined foolscap is good enough for him. If the manuscripts had been burned, there yet remained some almost undecipherable sheets sewn together, on which were scribbled Mr. Gilbert's analysis and guide to the stage management of the new opera. Until the playwright explains the mysterious writings and the cabalistic signs they remained some and eclors, and they have a stage management of the savoy company, and the stage management of the savoy company, and then Mr. Gilbert's system of stage management becomes easy to understand, and one admires his untiring pains and exact methods. So this bax contains a blook representing every member of the company, different colors representing principals and chorus, and different platforms used, so that he is able to rehearse his

are determined to do battle with every American manager who attempts to produce one of our plays without paying the fee. We have fought, we are fighting, and we intend to fight, cost what it may. The pirates are beginning to fear our pugnacity, and I think we shall win in the end."

HOW AN IMPRESARIO WAS BAFFLED.

think we shall win in the cud."

HOW AN IMPRESARIO WAS BAFFLED.

"But the public has no idea of the dedges one has to resort to. I will tell you a story of one American impresario who wished to produce 'The Mikado.' We told him our terms; he declined them and said he would produce it without paying a fee. He came over to London to buy the costumes; he went to Liberty's and ordered a whole set of dresses. We heard of this and we went to Liberty's and put our case. Mr., Liberty at once declined the order. Not beaten, the American took the boat for Paris. In that boat was one of Mr. Carte's emissaries, who slept not. The American drove to his hotel on reaching Paris. Mr. Carte's emissary drove round all the Japanese shops and bought up every bit of stuff in the market. The next morning our American drove round to find himself again foiled. Then he returned to London, and tried the City. Here again we beat him. Then he took ship for New-York, So did we. In this way. Our American company was ready. Mr. Carte took them down to Liverpool in a special train, very quietly. They were taken on board in a special tender, and taken below decks at once, with strict injunctions not to appear until after leaving Queenstown. Mr. Carte, disguised, set them the good example. Thus they avoided the pressman and the caole. On arriving in New-York they found our American friend had announced 'The Mikado' in a week's time. He had vamped up the dresses in New-York. But he was foiled again, for we produced the authorized edition a week in trout of him. When it is said that because I go to Egypt therefore I am writing an Egyptian opera, I do not contradict it. It misleads the Americans. On the slender basis of this rumor I hear that more than one manager had bought Egyptian dresses."

THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

"Ruddy-gore, or the Witches' Curse." is a burlesque

the slender basis of this rumor I hear that more than one manager had bought Egyptian dresses."

THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

"Ruddy-gore; or the Witches' Curse," is a burlesque of old-tashioned melodrama, laid in the time of George II. The production will cost £6,000 or £7,000, tor the dresses are, of course, to be very rich and elaborate. Mr. Gilbert mentioned the hussar uniforms of the period, which have been reproduced with an admirable fidelity, from the heavy gold lace to the pattern on the builton. Some of these dazzling costumes will cost £180 apiece. As an instance of the thoroughness with which the Savo, operas are produced, I am allowed to say that £500 worth of costumes were thrown on one side, as they were found to resemble the costumes of the last act of "Monte Cristo."

"On and off I have been working at "Ruody-gore' for a year and a balt," said Mr. Gilbert; "for so soon as one opera is produced I never rest until I have found a theme for another, but having found it, I can finish it in six weeks it I work hard. The pressure all degends upon the prospects of the current opera. When I have dinished the numbers I send them to Sir Arthur Sailivan, who has been working hard, I know, for a number of weeks, from mid-day to 6 the next morning. In verdo any work in the daytime, except rehearsals, but generally begin writing at 11 p. m., and go to bed at 2 or 3 a. m. I find lemon squash the best liquid to work on. I smoke, but not so mach as I used to."

Mr. Gilbert by never seen one of his own plays

on. I smoke, but not so much as I used to.

MR. GILBERT'S NERVOUNESS.

Mr. Gilbert has never seen one of his own plays acted for fourteen years, owing to excessive nervousness, which he admits grows upon him every day. It is easy to understand that a playwright is too nervous to be present at the "first night" of his play but however pronounced the success. Mr. Gilbert adheres to his determination. Only on one occasion has he been reconsided to make the representation and then he broke he's determination. Only on one occasion has be been persuaded to make the experiment, and then he broke down. The Duke of Edinburgh once sent for him to his box to talk to him on this very peemlivity. Being pressed to stay Mr. Gilbert had no option but to take a seat in the box. But presently he began to feel hotter and hotter, fainter and fainter, and had to beg the Duke to release him.

"We have a sort of superstition about never fixing our titles until just before the operate produced. It is not easy to got a good title; I daresay I had halt a dozen for this, printing them in book letters to see the effect on the eye. We finally settled on 'Raddy-gore,' We only changed 'Tripoo' to 'The Mikado' at the last moment."

THE FUTURE.

* I asked Mr. Gilbert whether he ever proposed to change his scheme of opera, a question to which he replied by saying that the supply would always be equal to the demand. "It is true," he went on, "that it is difficult to present a stock company in different as, ects. I am a believer in stock companies. They have their disadvantages as well as their advantages. Many members of our present company have been with us for ten years; they know us, and are thoroughly trained in our ways. Now they know one another, and there are, I be leve, many warm personal triendships existing among them, whereas in ordinary com-

Americans know how to make money independent of landed interests. EDOU OFREE HOUSE—S The Taming of the Shrew.

DALY'S THEATRE—S—The Taming of the Shrew.

DOCKETADER'S—S—Minstrels.

EDEN MUSEE—WAXWOR'S.

GRAND OFERA HOUSE—S—Alone in Lonnon.

HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—S—McNooney'S Visit.

LTCEUM THEATRE—S—Masks and Faces.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—S—Wild West.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S—Jim, the Penman.

METROPOLITAN OFERA HOUSE—S—Lohengrin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—S—Black Crook.

STANDARD THEATRE—S—Rosina VORES.

STANDARD THEATRE—S—Rosina VORES.

STAR THEATRE—S—Indiana

THALIA.—Der Vagabund.

THEATRE COMQUE—S—May Blossoms.

Amusements.

Index to Advertisements.

Business Notices.

New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELLY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Another false war panic. - Great

excitement on the London and Paris Stock Ex-

changes. = Italy in the black men's country.

South American affairs. = A scramble for

Congress, -Both branches in session. === Sen-

ate: Democratic Senators inveighed against the

President's Civil Service policy; Mr. Evarts spoke

against the Railroad Attorney bill. - House:

Bill to provide each Representative with a clerk

sev. - Natural gas found at Covington, Ky.

Chamber of Commerce on harbor defences =

battles near Massowah.

River improvements.

Col. | Legal Notices | | Barriages and Deaths |

Proposals
Proposals
Real Estate
Rooms and Flats
Sales by Auction
Special Notices
Bituations Wanted
Steamboats and R.

BLOU OPERA HOUSE-8-The Mascott

If honest confession is good for the soul, the Democratic Senators must feel benefited their frank and public condemnation of the President. They complained bitterly that he had turned so few Republicans out of office, thereby violating, as they said, his duty to his party, his Administration and his country. Doubtless the Senators' utterances voice the sentiments of the Democratic party at large; and the emphasis with which they were made THALIA.—Der Vagabund:
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—May Blossoms.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—London Assurance.
WALLACK'S—8—Harbor Lights.
STH AVENUE THEATRE—8—Marble Heart.
14TH ST. THEATRE—8—Denman Thompsop.
23D-6T. TABERNACIE, NEAR GTH-AVE.—Christ Before Pilate
7TH-AVE. AND 55TH-6T.—9 a. m. and 11 p. m.—The New
Cyclorama of the Battles of Vicksburg. indicates the depths of bitterness and anguish in their hungry and thirsty souls. Nevertheless, the President has reason to feel deeply hurt. He has done his best to make places for his party friends, violating the spirit of the Service law constantly and ridiculously; if his followers don't sympathize with him, it perior facilities for rapidly concentrating her coust be because they fail to realize the difficulties of his great straddle,

Ex-Senator Thomas, we fear, is too recently from Chenango County to know much about plete line of frontier fortresses and interior Brooklyn. That would seem to be the explanation of his statements made before a legislative committee yesterday in regard to the price of siege to the fortresses and 800,000 men for the gas. As chairman of a committee which invasion of France. Neither country coverigated the question in New-York, he ought lightly upon an aggressive campaign. to know that gas can be made and sold at a good profit at \$125 a thousand cubic feet That has been demonstrated under the new law in this city, and also by the fact that gas Postage free in the Postage.

Postage free in the Postage.

1 Year 6 Months. 3 Months.

1 Year 6 Months. 3 Months.

1 Year 6 Months. 3 Months.

2 15 Sept. 1 S is sold for less in Chicago and in other cities Why should the people of Brooklyn pay \$2 ? | campaign, neither Power is prepared for an ag-When Mr. Thomas says that they do not demand any lower rate he is greatly mistaken. as shown by the action of their representatives in the Legislature. But it is only fair to say that Mr. Thomas explained that he appeared as army and by melanite, dynamite and the most attorney for the gas companies.

THE HIGH-LICENSE BILL.

Aressall correspondence simply "THE TRIBUNE." Now-York.
BRANCH OPPICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
Advertisements for publication in The Tribune.
Advertisements for publication in The Tribunes, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch office, 1,288 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
No. '58 Broadway, between 224 and 23d sta., till 8 p. m.
No. '58 Broadway, between 224 and 23d sta., till 8 p. m.
No. '580 3d ave., near 47th.st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
No. 180 East 125th.st., near 3da.vc., 10 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
Union Square, No. 155 4th.ave., corner of 14th.st.
NOTHER CULTIES.
WARHINGTON-1,322 F.st. LONDON-28 Bedford.st. Strand. Several strong arguments were made on behalf of Mr. Crosbt's High-License bill before the Excise Committee at Albany on Tuesday. it is improbable that either will be the aggres-The considerations upon which this measure rests are such as to appeal to the reason of all practical and public-spirited legislators. The saloon situation in New-York has become such that it cannot be defended or supported save upon grounds equally available for the shelter and encouragement of open vice, public debauchery and unpunished crime. No pretence can be made, even by such as stand for the greatest freedom in regard to drink, that there is need for one-half the drinking-places now open in this city. It is patent to the least observing that the recent steady and rapid increase in the number of saloons means a competition for custom which leads to the systematic manufacture of drunkards; the most abominable and brewery stock in London. - Mr. McNeill elected intolerable occupation in which human beings to Parliament from South Donegal. === The can be engaged. Crime also is multiplied by the increase of these places, and the morals and pockets of the whole community suffer in order that a small number of unprincipled and irresponsible persons shall be encouraged and protected in attacking the public interests.

defeated. == In Committee: Hearing on Harlem The situation is wholly incompatible with the maintenance of even a showing of real civili-DOMESTIC. - Republicans in Indiana preparing a zation. It is a disgrace and a humiliation to contest against Turple in the United States Senate. = Reception of ex-Speaker Alvord a great city, a daily reproach to her citizens and by the Assembly. === Speaker Husted's an indictment of those who legislate for her. Constitutional Convention bill, = A bill to High license is not demanded by New-York prevent fraud on the part of assessment insurupon theoretical grounds. It is not required ance companies. === Third reading of the Tilden only by those who would if they could stop Trust bill. = Flood in the Ohio River, = A drinking altogether. It is called for by practical gorge in the Delaware River above the Delaware business men who have never believed in pro-Water Gap. ____ Another cold wave in the West. Indignation at the discharge by court of a hibition. They ask for it because they see that the saloon in New-York is dominating everylemonstrator of anatomy connected with the burkthing. Because they perceive that it not only ing case in Baltimore. === Workmen sent from Pittsburg to fill the places of strikers in New-Jercontrols politics and degrades and corrupts it. but that it reinforces every tendency to violence CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Dr. McGlyun replied to and lawlessness in the contests between labor Archbishop Corrigan's statement. - New and its employers. Because it is certain that police arrangements in connection with the strike. if any trouble grows out of the pending strikes A riot prevented in Jersey City.
 woman shot in West Thirty-first-st.

 A man and his wife murdered the saloons more than any other agency will incite to it. Because these places drown the reason of workingmen when most they need in their home on Long Island. = Railroad prestheir wits, and make them the tools and dupes a constituency would reflect no credit upon the idents discussed interstate commerce. Meeting of the United Labor party, === Annual of demagogues and noisy self-seekers who are certain to betray their credulous followers first and desert them afterward. Because half at Temperance meeting in Brooklyn. === De least of the discontent of labor is born of the saloon, which poisons industry, suggests social-Leon sentenced for fifteen years. === Gold value ism and breeds anarchy continually.

Unquestionably it would be for the immeasurable good of the community if the last saloon could be closed, but rational men realize the THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: Rain. impracticability of radical reform at present, and therefore they concentrate their energies upon the support of a measure which can be carried into effect, and which will operate to The disgraceful fight over the Senatorship diminish the drink evil fifty per cent at least in Indiana is practically ended, and a Democrat. High license is not the best thing, but it is the Judge Turpie, will present himself at the Nabest thing attainable here and now. Prohibitional Capital one of these fine days to demand tion is a mere dream so far as this city is cona seat in the Senate to which he has no right. cerned, but high license is practical. It can be The Indiana Republicans are busily preparing relied upon to reduce the number of saloons in their case against him, and a strong one it is. New-York from 10,000 to 5,000; and that implies a real change for the better. Temperance is a question of education. It is a vital question, yet it demands time for working out. High license, by cutting down the monstrous members do not examine the claimant's case morbid growth of the saloon, will afford opportunity for influencing the public taste and elevating the moral standard. The State Legis-The desire of the Superintendent of Insurance lature cannot afford to take the side of the to prevent swindling in the guise of assessment liquor interest in this matter. Even the liquor life insurance concerns has finally taken shape interest, if it understood the things which conin a bill to regulate the organization of such cern it clearly, would refrain from fighting the sompanies. It has long been apparent that High-License bill. The evils accruing from the present state of things are so many and so cumulative that if unchecked they must presently compel a popular movement which is certain to demand much more radical reforms than are now proposed. Mr. Crosby's bill is not one which members who desire to be thought public-spirited and enlightened can afford to oppose cut have laws of this kind, and they are found It is needed for the defence of this community. to work in favor of sound morals, public and and it ought to be enacted into law.

NO WAR PROBABLE

The decline of rentes and consols continues The foreign exchanges show increasing signs of panic and depression, and apparently forecast the approach of European war. Confidence has not been restored, although the French Government and General Boulanger have made explicit declarations of a pacific policy. There are definite reasons for the flurry in the exchanges. The Berlin journal which ordinarily reflects Prince Bismarck's views of foreign relations has published a series of passionate de nunciations of French Chauvinism. Its reflections upon General Boulanger were interpreted as a bellicose demand from the German Foreign Office for his retirement. As the only effect of so insolent a menace would be to embitter public feeling in France and to increase General Boulanger's political authority, the financiers persisted in believing that the chances of the maintenance of European peace had diminished. Prince Bismarck is the sole arbiter of German diplomacy. When semi-official journals of the Foreign Office go so far as to demand the removal of the French War Minister, there is good cause for a decline of rentes. It is an act of wanton and meddlesome aggression. Prince Bismarck, who is never over-scrupulous in the choice of means when he has a definite end in view, has deliberately permitted these a color of truth to the assertion that the in- attacks upon General Boulanger. It is either

Alaska does not need organization. With a Governor and a Judge, and the machinery of

shed.

a court, it is provided with all the civil government it needs, by the act of Congress of 1884. The only legislation that is now desirable is an act making the homestead laws and those relating to the sale of timber on Government lands applicable to Alaska. Let that te done and Congress may safely leave our Russian purchase to take care of itself, the only thing necessary being for the Administration to make sure that the Governor and Judge are honest and competent men, and that they remain at their posts and attend to their duties.

But the United States officials in Alaska have been urging upon Congress a scheme for the organization of the Territory. Governor Swineford is now in Washington advocating a bill for that purpose, when he ought to be in Sitka, and the House Committee on Territories nas considered the measure favorably. There no material there out of which to organize a respeciable government. The white population of the Territory, those who are settled or intend to live there, and who are not roving miners or traders, here to-day and gone tothousand. A glance at the map will show the extraordinary isolation of these people, scattered as they are in villages, trading-posts and mining-camps. An election would be a farce. It would take a whole year to serve the notices of such an election, and another year to gather the returns and ascertain the result. Until, therefore, a census fairly and honestly taken vote should be thought of. A legislative coun- anything but extravagant, and Congress should cil or a Delegate in Congress chosen by such make the arrangement without delay. country, and to place the small industries of will Keenan and Moloney fight? of such a body would be very disastrous. As long as the Indians and Esquimaux live in perfect peace and content-

RAILWAYS AND GOVERNMENT.

He is a Democratic free trader, declaring that Government has no right to interfere with the and operate them for the public good.

The people, then, are better fit than the Government to manage all their industries wisely. but are not fit to manage one of them without Government interference. And the Government has no business to meddle with the peoshould take from them and make Government monopolies of those which they have conducted with most marvellous success, the railways and the telegraphs. Truly this Democrat need not

What branch of Government is managed with the ability shown in the railway service? The very men who clamor most for seizure of railays by Government have been railing at the Government for a quarter of a century, because it was "rotten from stem to stern," they said. and "packed with incapables and pensioners of to pass. party." If they neglected to tell the truth then, possibly they want, being now in power, a larger hospital for their own incapables and partisan pensioners, and for that reason desire

control over railways and telegraphs. Is there any branch of the public service that could be profitably imitated by the Pennsylvania or New-York Central ? The Post Office, does anybody imagine? Nothing but stringent laws and heavy penalties now prevents people sending their mail matter by express and railway on the better lines. Does the Public Printer manage better than private concerns? Everybody knows that the office would be neither a profit nor a credit to a publisher. Is the Indian service, with its blackmailing about post-traderships, a bright exretary Whitney has managed, deliberately driving into bankruptcy and to his grave as competent and as honest a workman as Government ever dealt with, and then buying second-

rate and second-hand plans from England? Financial journals state that proposals are made to build 12,000 miles of railroad this to the corporations, and it would certainly pay of the colored people in general. more, this new road would cost the Government about \$600,000,000 for a single year's work. About two years of such management would double the National debt. How many would bring bankruptcy and repudiation? Or, if the

pie it will not be wise to disturb them.

Here is an interesting farmer, a type of many. business of the people, and is not capable anyway of managing their business as well as they manage it themselves, or of determining for them whether this or that industry ought to be tem of robbery. But he also thinks railway managers are highway robbers, and Government ought to take all railroads and telegraphs

say with Dogberry, "Oh that I were writ down to strike a snag.

\$16,000,000 in a single year for improvement to justify the strengthening of the military of rivers and harbors, how many miles of new railroad would those people get who are far The exhaustive precautions taken by both from any road or at the mercy of a monopoly ? France and Germany for the defence of their frontiers multiply the dangers of aggressive ANOTHER SOUDAN FAILURE.

New-Guinea, and various groups in Polynesia. suspend the appropriations. and schemes of commercial enterprise were supported by an arbitrary and uncompromising diplomacy. Italy resisted for a time the temptation to engage in similar ventures, but in 1884 was drawn into the current. Concessions were secured for colonial development on the western coast of the Red Sea, and greedy eyes were cast in the direction of Abyssinia. Beilul and Massowah were occupied with the consent of the British Government, hostile tribes in the staff would require 400,000 men for laying for the relief of Kassala and Khartoum. The invasion of France. Neither country can enter Italian forces in the Soudan without occupation. with marked demonstrations of popular enthuof operations. The Red Sea expedition was a failure, and the Foreign Minister who was responsible for it was forced to go out of office. The Government had made a miscalculation

in rallying to the support of England. Mr. Gladstone's Ministry were bent upon evacuating the Soudan as soon as public opinion would permit them to do so. The Italian alliance was destructive mechanical agencies. Neither one well meant, but the instability of English policy speedily converted it into a superfluous across the frontier. Either would be willing act of international chivalry. If the Italian Government in recalling the troops had given strict orders for a cessation of intrigue, a barren adventure would not have ended in disaster to the national arms. These precautions were not taken. A small force was left on the seaboard under the command of ambitious officers An intrigue with Abyssinia and a march toward Kassala followed. The project of founding an empire in the Soudan with the aid of the Abyssinian army dazzled the eyes of Ministers at home. France and Germany were displaying unwonted activity abroad, and this seemed brilliant chance for emulating their exploits without risk and at a low cost. Unfortunately for Italy, the native troops who were expected to do all the fighting, have deserted their allies. The small European contingent has been cut to pieces, and the Kassala expedition is as complete a failure as the disastrous march Reinforcements have been hurried forward to

> It will be a great shame if the police fail to find and the courts to punish that worthless scoundrel. ecor, who stabbed his wife on Wednesday, Such brutes should and must (if social order is to be decently maintained) be punished with all the

everity the low allows. s extremely moderate. The present salary of the United States Circuit Judge is only \$6,000 a year. from which he must defray his travelling expenses; that of the District Judge is only \$4,000. Supreme Court justices receive \$17,500, and to all our State judges the people are liberal. This is eminently wise. It accounts for the able and honorable Bench with which the State is blessed. The request of the Bar Association is that Congress will provide for the payment of \$9,000 to shows an intelligent population of our own the Circuit Judge with an ample allowance for kind, large enough to wear the harness of a travelling expenses, and of \$7,000 to the Judge Territorial Government, no scheme by which with the Southern District and \$6,000 to the Judges Indians and half-breeds are to be allowed to of the Northern and Eastern Districts. This is

are pending in the Senate against Mr. Louis ment among themselves and with our own peo- Kossuth Church, whom the President has appointed to be Governor of Dakota. If there is any responsible authority back of these charges, it is proper that they should be given consideration. But it is scarcely probable that they can have any real foundation. Senators should be careful how they permit honorable names to be the subject of scandal. Men of all parties should unite to discountenance malicious charges. Judge Church lived many years in this State. During the three years he served in the Legislature he was among the few Democrats who were independent enough built up. He thinks the protective tariff a sys- to support the Roosevelt reform bills. He was or the side of almost every good measure, and could not be pressed into the service of bad ones. Nobody here ever heard of his being addicted to the use of liquor. There is a good reason why he should not be confirmed. He is in no proper sense a resident of Dukota. The President has positively declared in favor of appointing to Territorial offices men who are actual citizens of the Territories. If he violates that pledge, as he is continually doing, the Senate should decline to b ple's industries by way of helping them, but it a party to his breaches of faith. Judge Church's name should be rejected on this ground. It is not necessary to do any injustice to his good

proved for vehicles if the street railways were centre bearing rail now in use. In London and other foreign cities only the grooved rail is allowed. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to compel its use in New-York. It ought

is to the owl's.

Again the feelings of "The Rochester Union are Incerated. It must be so, for it publishes a special from Washington stating that "absolutely nothing has been done in the cases of the postmasters in Western New-York whose commissions expire next month." Pap deferred maketh the Democratic heart in Western New-York very sick.

why he and others of his race opposed Mr. Matthews's confirmation. "If he were a good Democrat," says Mr. Johnson, "the colored people would advocate his confirmation. He is a bad ample 7 Or would it be well to manage railway Democrat and he is disloyal to his race. He contracts for iron and engines and cars as Sec- never did anything for a colored man. When he went to Washington he requested an agent to secure him a house in a block that did not contain a colored person. What do the colored people want with such a man? I have nothing against Matthews personally, but he opposes the race, and consequently offends every true colored man. If I thought it were the policy of the Republican party that all colored men should and must be year. If Government could build at no greater Republicans, I'd be a Democrat to-morrow, just cost than the average cost of existing railroads to exhibit my independence. That's the feeling Matthews on principle." and its fellow Administration organs which have been striving to make a bloody shirt out of the Matthews rejection now have the floor.

of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) -47d. per ounce-78.14 cents. = Stocks opened lower and were further depressed, later partly recovered and closed feverish. followed by colder clearing weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 33°; lowest, 24°; average, 2578°.

Fraud and disregard of the people's rights have marked the course of Turpie's adherents from the first. The United States Senate will share in the disgrace of this business if its present with the utmost care.

many of those now in existence were formed primarily to furnish salaries for the men who organized them. The new bill contains many good points, among them being the provision that no society of this kind can be formed without 200 members to start with. At present 50 are enough. Both Massachusetts and Connecti-

private.

There have been strong hopes of late in the mercantile community of New-York that the British Government really intended to send the British mails to this port on the fastest ships leaving their shores. But the Liverpool "ring" influences have proved too strong, and henceforth as heretofore ocean freight will continue to arrive in New-York on one ship and the invoices on another, two or three days later. The matter will presently be discussed in the House

of Commons; but as the correspondent of THE

TRIBUNE in London points out, nothing will

come of it. The narrow-minded Briton is not

yet ready to see a fast foreign ship get a job so long as he can find a slow English steamer to give it to.

The wealth of Englishmen for a long series of years was their land, but American agricultural products have changed all that since 1860. and Englishmen nowadays are extremely anxious to find other and safer sources of income. This accounts, in great measure, for the rush to invest in the big British ale and beer companies. Many times the stock of the Guinness Company was recently subscribed in a short period, and the scramble yesterday to buy shares in the Allsopp brewery was astonishing. It took fifteen policemen to keep the crowd of eager investors in order. This incident lends